

**TITLE: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR A WEB BASED
PUNCH CLOCK/TIME CLOCK**

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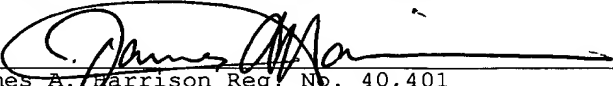
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Express Mailing Label No.: EJ903848841US


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SPECIFICATION

BACKGROUND

Cross Reference to Related Application

This application is related to, incorporates by reference, and claims priority to the filing date of the following application filed by Finch, et al.: "TIME KEEPING AND EXPENSE TRACKING SYSTEM HAVING CUSTOMIZED GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACES", said application having been filed on January 31, 2000 and having a serial number of 60/179,218.

This application is related to and incorporates the following applications by Finch et al. being filed concurrently herewith:

1. "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR WIRELESS WEB TIME AND EXPENSE ENTRY VIA TIME KEEPING AND EXPENSE TRACKING SERVER ACCESS";

2. "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR WIRELESS WEB TIME KEEPING AND EXPENSE ENTRY WITH A CALENDAR PROGRAM/PERSONAL ORGANIZER";

3. "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING FREQUENT FLYER MILES AND INCENTIVES FOR TIMELY INTERACTION WITH A TIME RECORDS SYSTEM";

4. "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING PROMPT PAYMENT FOR TIME ENTRIES ENTERED BY WAY OF A TIME RECORDS SYSTEM";

5. "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MONITORING CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE";

6. "A TIME KEEPING AND EXPENSE TRACKING SERVER THAT GRANTS ACCESS TO RECORDS BASED UPON A USER'S ATOMIC ABILITIES";

7. "A TIME KEEPING AND EXPENSE TRACKING SERVER THAT INTERFACES WITH A USER BASED UPON USER'S ATOMIC ABILITIES"; AND

8. "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR UNIQUELY IDENTIFYING HARD COPY TIME SHEET FOR CROSS REFERENCE TO SYSTEM RECORDS".

1. Technical Field

5 The present invention relates generally to computer based time keeping and expense tracking systems, and more particularly to such a system that may be customized on an entity, group, project, user or other basis and that is capable of communicating with a calendar application.

2. Related Art

10 The tracking of workers' time has been required since workers began working on an hourly basis. An early example of hourly time tracking was the punch clock system in which a time card was assigned to each worker. Upon commencing work,
15 the worker had his or her card punched by a clock so that the work starting time could be recorded. Then, upon ceasing work, the worker had his or her card punched again so that the work ending time could be recorded. From these starting and stopping times, a record could be constructed for a

period, etc. This record was then used in preparing a paycheck for the worker and in creating other records relating to the time worked by a partial or complete work force.

5 While the punch clock system worked admirably in a factory environment in which all workers worked in a single location, time keeping was more difficult where a workforce was distributed. For example, employment agencies specialize in placing workers in contract positions within different
10 organizations that also have their own employees. A contract employee, while being paid by an employment agency, reports to an employee (usually a supervisor) within the company. The contract employee creates a time sheet based upon the work he or she performs and then passes the time sheet to his
15 or her supervisor at the company for approval. When the supervisor approves the time sheet, the supervisor passes the time sheet to the employment agency. The employment agency then receives the time sheet and typically inputs the time sheet into a computer that produces a paycheck for the
20 employee and bills the company for the employee's time. This process is slow, tedious, prone to errors and expensive. The cost of the overhead associated with this process may easily exceed twenty percent of the revenue that the employment agency receives for the employee.

25 Another difficulty relating to time keeping relates to distributed work forces. Distributed work forces are now the norm, instead of the exception, not only for employment

agencies but for companies as well. In a distributed work force, employees/contractors may be distributed worldwide. Each employee/contractor is required to submit time sheets for each pay period. These time sheets are received at a
5 central accounting office, the time entries contained thereupon are then input into a computer system, paychecks are produced, reports are produced, and invoices are produced when required. While faxing or emailing time records to the central accounting office may expedite these operations,
10 substantial effort must be expended in the process.

Organization of time records is another difficulty faced in time keeping. While all employees may work for a single company, the employees may work for different divisions, in different departments, and for different supervisors within
15 the same department. Time records must be segregated according to this organizational structure for accounting and budget tracking purposes. Further, in an employment agency scenario, the employment agency may service tens or hundreds of companies. While each of the contractors works for, and
20 is paid by the employment agency, invoices must be submitted to the appropriate company. Further, within a particular company, a single contractor may work on more than one project, in more than one division, and for more than one supervisor. The contractor's time must be segregated
25 accordingly when the invoice is submitted. To further complicate this effort, the contractor may be paid at different rates for this work, depending upon the project,

division, etc. These complexities further increase the difficulty in not only paying the employee but in generating an invoice for the company.

Expense tracking includes its own difficulties, some of which are shared with time tracking. Expense reports must be prepared on a periodic basis for each member of a workforce, whether he or she is an employee or contractor. These expense reports must be received by an accounting department, allocated to the proper account, and reimbursement checks must be prepared. With a distributed workforce, at least those difficulties described above apply. Proper accounting of expenses and invoicing when required also introduces difficulties to the process. As may be seen, current systems do not readily facilitate time entry and monitoring for modern workforces that have employees that are continuously going from site to site.

Thus, there is a need in the art for a timekeeping and expense tracking system that overcomes the shortcomings cited above as well as other shortcomings of the prior systems.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Thus, to overcome the shortcomings of the prior systems, among other shortcomings, a timekeeping and expense tracking ("TKET") system constructed according to the present invention provides a plurality of users with the ability to
5 access the system via the internet and via other wireline and wireless communication networks. The TKET system resides upon at least one server computer coupled to the internet and supports access from computer systems, web enabled telephones, personal data terminals, and other enabled
10 devices including wireless personal digital assistants (PDAs). The TKET system may therefore be accessed from both wired and wireless devices. In one embodiment, users employ browser software to access the TKET system and require no specialized client software.

15 In order to support the many and varied needs of companies using the TKET system, the TKET system supports configurable graphical user interface screens ("GUI screens"). GUI screens are those displays provided to users of the TKET system when the users access the TKET system. Via
20 the GUI screens, the users input their time and expense records. The GUI screens are configurable to alter the objects presented, the layout of the objects and information presented, the color schemes presented, the timekeeping or expense tracking information required from the user, and in
25 other ways that cause the TKET system to be more effective.

GUI screens may be customized on a company-by-company basis, a department-by-department basis, a group-by-group basis, a project-by-project basis, and a user-by-user basis or upon another basis. A single TKET system may be used to
5 service the time keeping and expense tracking needs of a plurality of companies, each of which has a plurality of divisions, a plurality of departments, a plurality of groups and a plurality of employees/contractors. Thus, the configurability of the TKET system allows differing GUI
10 screen presentations to be created and presented such that each group of users is employing a different system.

GUI screen preferences for sets of users of the TKET system may be organized in a hierarchical basis to simplify the GUI screen creation and presentation operations. In a
15 GUI screen preference hierarchy, a top level of the hierarchy possesses a respective set of GUI screen preferences that are sufficient to create a user's GUI screen. Each lower level on the hierarchy also possesses a respective set of GUI screen preferences. Each user serviced by the TKET system
20 resides at a particular location on the hierarchy. With this hierarchy position determined, a GUI screen may be created for the user. In creating the GUI screen, the user's location in the hierarchy determines his ability level for making changes because he inherits the GUI screen preferences
25 of all other higher level users in the hierarchy. However, GUI screen preferences of successively lower levels of the hierarchy displace conflicting GUI screen preferences of

higher levels of the hierarchy. Thus, a GUI screen for a particular user of the TKET system will have his or her GUI screen preferences determined along a top to bottom hierarchy path.

5 The TKET system also generates GUI screens depending upon the type of terminal from which a user accesses the TKET system and the connection over which the user accesses the TKET system. A GUI screen created for the user when the user accesses the TKET system from a palm-top computer is simpler
10 than a GUI screen created for the user when the user accesses the TKET system from a desktop computer. Further, when the user accesses the TKET system from a wireless device, the bandwidth of the available data path from the TKET system to the user's terminal will also be considered. A less complex
15 GUI screen will be created and provided to the user when lesser bandwidth is available over which to transmit the GUI screen to the user. This operating feature is particularly important when the user accesses the TKET system from a wireless device.

20 The invention further includes interfacing the TKET server with a calendar application that is hosted on a user terminal that comprises either a desktop computer, a laptop computer or a PDA. In one embodiment of the invention, the TKET server communicates directly with the calendar
25 application if the TKET server knows the communication protocol for the specific calendar type. In another embodiment of the invention, an application is installed into

the user terminal that serves as an interface between the TKET and the calendar application.

Other aspects of the present invention will become
5 apparent with further reference to the drawings and specification, which follow.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A better understanding of the present invention can be obtained when the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment is considered in conjunction with the following drawings, in which:

5 FIGURE 1 is a system diagram illustrating a multimedia electronic mail system constructed and operating according to the present invention.

10 FIGURE 2 is a functional block diagram illustrating a TKET server coupled to a user terminal according to the present invention.

FIGURE 3 is a functional block diagram that illustrates an expanded TKET server system coupled to a user terminal according to one aspect of the present invention.

15 FIGURE 4 is a software system configuration chart that illustrates to various software layers according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIGURE 5 is a functional block diagram illustrating the relationship between users with respect to a TKET server formed according to the present invention.

20 FIGURE 6 is a chart that illustrates the hierarchical relationship between different users wherein the hierarchical relationships defined levels of ability to define the characteristics and arrangement of a GUI screen page according to a preferred embodiment of the invention.

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FIGURE 7 is an exemplary display of a GUI screen according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIGURE 8 is an illustration of a series of GUI screen screens that collectively illustrate a concept of users having differing and relative levels of atomic abilities for modifying the contents and arrangement of GUI screen screens according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIGURE 9 is a flow chart that illustrates a method performed by a TKET server for setting GUI screen preferences for a user.

FIGURE 10 is a flow chart illustrating a method for generating a GUI screen page to a user and for receiving data inputs from the user for storing and processing.

FIGURE 11 is a functional block diagram illustrating a TKET server in communication with a user terminal according to an alternative embodiment of the invention.

FIGURE 12 is a table illustrating a method within a TKET server for generating a GUI screen display at a remote terminal according to a preferred embodiment of the invention.

FIGURE 13 is a table determining whether to generate a set of signals for displaying either a full, reduced or minimal GUI screen display based upon communication path characteristics according to one aspect of the present invention.

FIGURE 14 is a flow chart that illustrates a method according to the present invention.

FIGURE 15 is a flow chart illustrating an inventive method for receiving time tracking signals from a telecommunication switch according to a preferred embodiment of the invention.

5 FIGURE 16 is a functional block diagram illustrating the circuitry within a time keeping and expense entry server according to one embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is a system diagram illustrating a time keeping and expense tracking (TKET) system 100 constructed and operating according to the present invention. A TKET server 102 couples to the internet 104 (World Wide Web) and converses with all other devices using one or more packet switched protocols supported by the internet 104. A telephone network 106 (which may be the public switched telephone network ("PSTN") or another telephone network couples to the internet 104 via a gateway 108. Further, a wireless network 110 couples to the internet 104 via a gateway 112. The manner in which the internet 104 (or other packet switched networks) couples to the telephone network 106 and to the wireless network 110 is generally known. Thus, the interaction between the internet 104 and the other networks 106 and 110 will be described only as it relates to the present invention. And, of course, the structure illustrated in FIGURE 1 is an example structure. Other structures may be constructed and operate according to the present invention to support time keeping and expense tracking operations.

Computers 114 and 116 couple to the internet 104 and may interact with the TKET server 102 through this connection. While computer 114 has a direct connection to the internet 104, computer 116 must access the internet via an internet Service Provider (ISP) 118. Many users currently access the internet via an ISP, as illustrated with the connection for

computer 116. However, some computers currently access the internet via an Intranet or other coupling network. In this construction, an ISP may not be required. Further direct connections to the internet are already possible such as
5 shown with computer 114. Thus, simply stated, the structure illustrated in FIGURE 1 provides a platform of operation for the present invention but must not be constructed to limit the teachings of the present invention.

Web-enabled telephones 124 and 126 couple to the
10 telephone network 106. These telephones 124 and 126 each have displays upon which a GUI screen may be presented to the user. The telephone network 124, as was previously described, may be the PSTN, which transmits data in a PCM format. In another embodiment, the telephone network 124 may be a packet
15 switched network that supports packet-based communications. The teachings of the present invention, therefore, apply equally well to current or future telephone network technology.

Wireless devices 120, 121 and 122 wirelessly connect to
20 the wireless network 110. The wireless network 110 may be cellular based, satellite based or otherwise structured to provide wireless communication service within a service area. Wireless device 122 is a portable computer that services communications over a wireless link to the wireless network
25 110. Wireless devices 120 and 121 are personal data assistants that wirelessly communicate with the wireless

network 110. The wireless network 110 communicates with the internet 104 via the gateway 112.

A local area network/wide area network (LAN/WAN) 128 couples to the internet 104 via a firewall 130. At least one
5 computer terminal, e.g., computer 132, couples to the LAN/WAN and may communicate with the TKET server 102 via the LAN/WAN 128 and the internet 128. The LAN/WAN may be supported by a company, a service provider or another organization.

The TKET server 102 may be operated by a single company
10 or a plurality of companies that use the TKET server 102 to support its timekeeping/expenses. Alternately, the TKET server 102 may be operated by an application service provider (ASP) that sells timekeeping and expense services to a plurality of customers. The timekeeping services provided by
15 the ASP may be bundled with other services so that the ASP provides a suite of services to its customers.

According to the present invention, a plurality of users accesses the TKET server 102 via differing communication paths and using differing terminal devices. Time and expense
20 information is uploaded from the terminal devices to the TKET server 102 where it is stored and later used to generate invoices, paychecks, reports, and other alternate records. Because the TKET server 102 is accessible from any location having internet 104 access, the TKET server 102 provides
25 ubiquitous service worldwide. Thus, the TKET server 102 as easily services distributed workforces as it does centralized work forces. For example users at terminal devices 120, 132

126 and 116 may work for a single employer/contractor at differing physical locations. However, in reporting time and expense information, they simply access the TKET server 102 via respective network connections.

5 A single user may use multiple and differing terminal devices to access the TKET server 102. Because of this, the user is not precluded from entering his or her time from a single terminal device. While the user is traveling, he or she may use a portable computer 122 or personal data
10 assistant 121 to enter time. However, while working or at home, the user may use his or her personal computer 114 to enter time and expense information. Thus, as compared to prior timekeeping/expense systems, the TKET server 102 provides a centralized service environment that is not
15 limited by the users' equipment.

 The design of the present invention is particularly advantageous in that it allows an employer to monitor time keeping and expense tracking in a real-time manner. Stated differently, by requiring an employee to access the system to
20 enter his start and stop times, the system serves as a time clock. Moreover, the system includes the flexibility of allowing an employee (user) to enter previously worked by un-entered time. For example, an employee may need to enter travel time.

25 With respect to the time clock feature of the invention, a GUI screen for a user of a wireless PDA terminal 121, for example, may have separate objects for start and stop times.

Thus, the PDA may be programmed to establish a connection with the TKET server and to automatically upload a start or stop time when so requested by the user. With the present system, a PDA may serve as a portable time clock for the user
5 to help him track his time.

Continuing to refer to FIGURE 1, TKET server 102 generates communication signals 134 that are to be delivered to any one of the plurality of terminals shown in FIGURE 1. The communication signals 134 are created in a form to
10 trigger terminal user software to generate displays containing information defined within communication signals 134. For example, communication signals 134 may include signals in a form that trigger and that can be used by a plurality from terminal software to create a GUI screen. The
15 form of the communication signals 134 and the content therein directly affect the display at the receiving terminal. For example, communication signals 134 actually comprise a large number of signals or information that result in a specified GUI screen being displayed on the terminal display. Thus,
20 either for a terminal having a limited capacity for receiving and handling large amounts of information or for a network path having low bandwidth data throughput capacity, the magnitude or total amount of signals that comprise communication signals 134 will be reduced thereby resulting
25 in the display of a reduced GUI screen page. In the case, by way of example, of a mobile terminal, the signals within communication signals 134 may be so limited that little more

than text is transmitted to the terminal.

The communication signals 134 also include control information to prompt the receiving terminal to generate a response indicating a user selection of options or questions
5 asked within the GUI screen for the response signals 136 are received by TKET server 102.

For most user terminals, the response signals 136 use the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) that is used by web servers and client browsers to communicate over the World
10 Wide Web. Generally, the protocol is used for moving documents around the internet. Additionally, terminals usually employ hypertext mark-up language (HTML) for creating World Wide Web pages. Accordingly, the TKET server 102 can estimate the capabilities of the terminal, and perhaps the
15 transmission data path from the HTTP and HTML information that is received as a part of response signals 136. As will be explained in greater detail herein this application, TKET server 102 determines the characteristics of the GUI screen display that are to be created at the user terminal according
20 to the content of response signals 136. In addition to the HTTP and HTML information from which TKET server 102 may infer terminal or communication path capabilities, an actual synchronized address selection by the user to which response signals 136 are being routed may be used, in an alternate
25 embodiment, by the TKET server 102 in determining GUI screen display characteristics. Alternatively, response signals 136 may merely include an indication of a user selection from

which a corresponding GUI screen display is generated.

Other factors are also used by TKET server 102 to determine what GUI screen display signal characteristics are appropriate. By way of example, the TKET server 102 is operable to determine the number of gateways in the transmission path between it and the user terminal from examining the http information associated with a received signal. For example, the network of Figure 1, a Gateway 108 is shown to exist in the path between TKET server 102 and telephones 124 and 126 of telephone network 106. Between TKET server 102 and user terminal 122, there not only exists a Gateway 112, but also a wireless network 110 that introduces substantial propagation delays. Accordingly, by determining how many Gateways exist in the path and other characteristics of the path such as whether the communication signals are being routed through a telephone network 106, a local area or wide area network 128, or a wireless network 110, as well as the number of Gateways through which communication link passes, TKET server 102 is able to determine an approximate value for throughput capacity. For example, merely having to go through a wireless network 110 might, in the described embodiment, result in TKET server 102 transmitting, at most, a reduced set of display signals for forming a reduced GUI screen display.

FIGURE 2 is a functional block diagram illustrating a TKET server coupled to a user terminal according to the present invention. A user terminal 204 communicates with

TKET server 208 by way of interface 212. Interface 212 may comprise any combination of an ISP, a gateway and an internet, a wireless network, a PSTN or any other communication network. TKET server 208 also is coupled to
5 database 216 that is for storing user information including user selected GUI screen display parameters.

TKET server 208 comprises a session interface module 220, a GUI screen definition module 224 and a GUI screen display module 228. Each of these modules operates in
10 concert to support the disclosed invention herein. To illustrate, GUI screen definition module 224 is for storing default GUI screen page parameters and GUI screen display definition information for creating GUI screen pages on a user terminal display. Additionally, module 224 includes
15 information for defining logic for rearranging, renaming, adding, and deleting time entry or expense tracking components. The specific logic contained therein is better explained in the discussion of the figures that detail operation of the invention.

20 The inventive system is operable to enable a user to customize the GUI screen displays to a degree not seen in other display systems, and more particularly, in time and expense tracking systems. To enable the user to select display parameters, the inventive system includes a GUI
25 screen display module 208 that creates GUI screen displays according to the definition information stored in GUI screen definition module 224. Additionally, GUI screen display

module includes logic for creating displays according to the display parameters selected by the user that are stored within database 216.

Database 216 is for storing customized display parameters selected by a user. For example, the number, arrangement and names of elements within the rows and columns of a GUI screen display page on a per user basis are stored within database 216. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, database 216 is for storing multiple display pages for each user that requires multiple pages.

By way of example, a user may want to define multiple GUI screen pages for display on his terminal screen according to the terminal type. If the user, for example, typically accesses his time and expense tracking system either with a PDA or with a desktop computer terminal, his display capabilities will vary according to the capacity of the terminal in terms of bandwidth, memory, and display processing throughput capacity. Accordingly, database 216 is formed to include software instructions and memory capacity to store multiple GUI screen display pages according to user need and GUI screen display module 208 is formed to include logic for selecting between the multiple GUI screen pages.

In addition to database 216 that stores multiple display pages for each user, session interface module 220 is for determining the terminal type through which the user is accessing the TKET server 208. More specifically, session interface module 220 includes software instructions that

define logic for determining the bandwidth and terminal type of the user terminal. The session interface module 220, in one embodiment, produces a GUI screen selector signal for the GUI screen display module 228 to determine what GUI screen display is to be created for the user terminal 204 the GUI screen selector signal.

There are many different ways in which the session interface module 220 may determine the user terminal type. In one embodiment of the invention, the user specifies his terminal type by selecting a corresponding URL when accessing the TKET server 208. By way of example, the user is instructed to use a first URL for accessing the TKET 208 when the system is being accessed with a PDA and a second URL when the system is being accessed with a desktop or laptop computer.

In another embodiment of the invention, a terminal ID is transmitted to the TKET server 208 that identifies the terminal type. For this embodiment, session interface module examines the contents of a database, e.g., database 216, to determine the terminal type based upon the terminal ID. In yet another embodiment of the invention, the user is given an option to select from one of several GUI screen display modes. For example, the user may be given the option to select either a FULL or REDUCED GUI screen display wherein the display modes relate to the capacity of the user display terminal.

As another aspect of the invention, the session interface ID module examines the signal path through which the GUI screen page is to be delivered to the user terminal. For example, if the signal path includes a wireless branch,
5 it may determine to transmit a GUI screen page that would have a smaller memory or data transport capacity requirement.

In yet another embodiment of the present invention, the session interface module transmits a signal to the user terminal to measure a response time. The GUI screen display
10 module then selects GUI screen display page types according to the response time. For this embodiment, it is assumed that a response time corresponds to a network data transport capacity. Accordingly, a GUI screen page requiring the transmission of lesser amounts of data is selected for those
15 network paths whose transport speed is lower.

In operation, a user connects to TKET server 208 with his terminal 204 to enter or review time and/or expense information. Session interface module 220 determines the user terminal type, if necessary, by sending a message to the
20 user to prompt the user to select a GUI screen display page type or mode. The GUI screen display module then builds and transmits a GUI screen display page based upon the GUI screen selector signal value created by the session interface module 220 and based upon the user specific GUI screen page
25 information stored within database 216.

The above described embodiment includes having multiple GUI screen pages for each user, if necessary. In an

alternate embodiment, each user defines only one GUI screen page. The parameters of the page include graphical information including unique fonts, color patterns, graphical symbols and related spacing and layout of all of these GUI screen page elements and aspects. If, however, the GUI screen selector signal indicates that the user terminal has a reduced data capacity in terms of processing speed or memory, the GUI screen display module builds a GUI screen display page that omits certain elements of the page. For example, if the user terminal type is a PDA having only "black and white" color capability, the GUI screen display module would build a GUI screen page without color information. Additionally, the GUI screen display module may build a GUI screen page that omits certain graphical signals. Thus, for this embodiment, the GUI screen page is said to be "implied" from the stored GUI screen page.

In yet another alternate embodiment of the invention, the GUI screen display module builds an implied page based upon one of several different user created GUI screen pages stored within database 216. For example, if the GUI screen selector signal indicates that the smaller (in memory size) of the two GUI screen pages is to be built for transmission to the user terminal, the GUI screen display module may still build a GUI screen page whose elements are implied from the selected GUI screen page. To illustrate, the user may have selected a smaller GUI screen page, but based upon the user terminal type, the amount of information of the smaller GUI

screen page may still exceed the capacity of the user terminal. Thus, an even more limited GUI screen must be created or "implied" from the selected screen. For example, if the user terminal is a cellular device having limited display and data processing capability, the GUI screen page may be reduced to being little more than a string of alphanumeric characters even though the selected server was a "REDUCED" GUI screen.

FIGURE 3 is a functional block diagram that illustrates an expanded TKET server system coupled to a user terminal according to one aspect of the present invention. The system of FIGURE 3 is similar to that shown in FIGURE 2 except that the TKET server of FIGURE 2 is replaced by a network of TKET servers. Primarily, the network of TKET servers shown generally at 300 illustrate that the components (individual TKET servers) of the TKET server network are coupled to communicate with each other to produce a scaleable TKET server network that can be formed to satisfy system requirements. As may also be seen, the TKET server network comprises application servers that are coupled to the users through a plurality of web servers.

FIGURE 4 is a software system configuration chart that illustrates various software layers according to an embodiment of the invention. More specifically, the chart of FIGURE 4 illustrates relative arrangement and Each layer represents different levels of abstraction with respect to the software and its functionality in a TKET server.

The lowest level layer is the database interface layer 410. Database interface layer 410, as its name implied, is the layer at which computer instructions cause a TKET SERVER processor to interact with a database within a storage device to obtain specific user selected GUI screen display parameters as well as stored user data. The second layer is the coarse object layer 420. The coarse object layer 420 is the layer at which the programmer can access a whole table of objects as one object.

The third layer is the fine object layer 430. The fine object layer is the layer at which single objects represent one user, one project, or one such other object in the system. The fourth layer is the presentation layer 440. A presentation layer is a layer at which HTML, WAP or HDML is prepared for the user and user input is passed back to the program. For example, the computer instructions at the presentation layer are those instructions that prompt a processor to generate the appropriate type of GUI screen. The fifth layer is the common gate interface (CGI) script layer 450. CGI layer 450 is the layer at which presentation data is passed up to the web server.

FIGURE 5 is a functional block diagram illustrating the relationship between users with respect to a TKET server formed according to the present invention. TKET SERVER 504, an application server, is coupled to communicate with a plurality of users by way of a communication network. A user TKET server 504 is coupled to communicate with a user

terminal 508 and to transmit GUI screen displays thereto. Additionally, user terminals 512 and 516 are coupled to communicate with TKET server 504.

Dashed lines 520 and 524 are shown between user terminal 508 and user terminals 512 and 516 to illustrate a business relationship between the users of the respective user terminals. By way of example, if the user of user terminal 508 desires to establish a time management and tracking service and to establish a service relationship with the Operator of TKET server 504, then the user of user terminal 504 is, for the purpose of this example, the administrator for the time management and tracking company. Thus, the users of terminals 512 and 516 are the clients of the user of terminal 504.

In the illustration of FIGURE 5, there also exists a business relationship between the users of terminals 512 and 516. For simplicity, an illustration of the business relationship between user terminals 528 and 532 and user terminal 516 is shown. User terminal 512, has business relationships with other lower ability users that are not shown herein.

One reason that the business relationships are indicated in FIGURE 5 is to illustrate why each layer of users has different ability levels. Thus, for example, user 508 may be an director for the time keeping and expense tracking function subscribed or used by each of the lower ability level users 512, 516, 528 and 532 and supported by the

operator of TKET server 504. Similarly, users 512 and 516 may be managers for the time keeping and expense tracking function. Users 528 and 532 may be mere users. Alternatively, they too may be managers having yet lower ability level users. For example, if each of the users 528 and 532 represent a company, each company may have organizational units such as section, departments, or divisions that are lower ability level users. A better understanding of the abilities of the different level users is explained in the discussion relating to FIGURE 8.

FIGURE 6 is a chart that illustrates the hierarchical relationship between different users wherein the hierarchical relationships defined levels of ability to define the characteristics and arrangement of a GUI screen page according to a preferred embodiment of the invention. The chart of FIGURE 6 illustrates the relationship of three hierarchical ability levels of users. The first hierarchical level shown generally at 604 represents an application service provider (ASP) that also serves as an administrator for the example shown herein. The administrator originally receives a GUI screen page that is set up according to a plurality of default settings. Being administrator, however, the objects of the GUI screen page may readily be modified by the ASP/Administrator.

The second hierarchical level shown generally at 608 includes five users 612, 616, 620, 624 and 628, each of which may have additional lower level users as shown at

hierarchical level 632. For example, user 628 further includes four lower ability level users 636, 640, 644 and 648. While not shown specifically herein FIGURE 6, each of the users of level 632 may also have additional lower levels
5 users. For example, if each user of level 632 represents a different company, there may still exists several lower layers according to the size of the company and the number and arrangements of the divisions of the company.

Continuing to refer to FIGURE 6, each level of user
10 receives a GUI screen page having a default arrangement and object labels and contents. According to the selections of all of the users above the present user in terms of what may or may not be modified, the present user may modify the arrangement and label values and well as content of the rows,
15 columns and objects of the GUI screen page. A better explanation of the relative abilities of users is explained in the discussion of FIGURE 8 below.

In general, however, each user receives a GUI screen page having a default set of values that is determined by the
20 higher level of users. Thus, the ASP/Administrator of group 604 has a first set of default values. The users of group 608 receive GUI screen pages whose default settings are determined by the ASP/Administrator 604. Similarly, the lower level users of group 632 receive GUI screen pages whose
25 default values are determined by the ASP/Administrator and by the higher level user of group 608 to which the user of group 632 belongs. For example, user 628 and ASP/Administrator 604

determine the default settings of users 636, 640, 644 and 648. In general, each hierarchical level of FIGURE 6 has a different set of GUI screen default settings according to the relative placement of the user.

5 While the table of FIGURE 6 illustrates only three levels of users, it is understood that there may be additional levels below the third level shown generally at 632. While there may not be any higher levels than shown in FIGURE 6, it generally is possible to have additional levels
10 in either direction if the highest level shown is not the ASP as is the case in FIGURE 6.

The hierarchical relationship between the users affects more than screen definitions. More specifically, access control lists may be defined that specify access to specified
15 information or lists of information. Generally, each user may transparently view the GUI screen screens of all lower level users. If a user belongs to multiple groups, for example, wherein there is a plurality of lower level users within each group, the user will have the ability to
20 transparently review or even to modify the content of the GUI screen screens of the lower level users in each group. Each of the lower level users, however, can only review the GUI screen pages of their lower level users. They may not review the GUI screen pages of users at the same or at higher
25 hierarchical levels. In such a case, the user is "hidden" from those users whose screens he cannot access.

Moreover, because project codes are similar to expense accounts, it is often desirable to allow the project codes to be viewed by lower level users in a selective manner. Thus, a user, e.g., a manager level user, may select what codes may be viewed by the users in a given group through the access control lists. If a lower level user also acts as a manager for his lower level users, the upper level manager will have access to view the codes and access control lists defined and controlled by the lower level manager.

The function of hiding project codes may also be performed on a per user basis through the use of the access control lists. Thus, a manager may specify in an access control list those lower level users that have access to a given code.

FIGURE 7 is an exemplary display of a GUI screen according to one embodiment of the invention. The screen of FIGURE 7 includes five groups of information 702, 704, 708, 712 and 716. As has been discussed above, different users have different ability levels in terms of the extent to which they may make selections for the characteristics of a GUI screen. The example of FIGURE 7 illustrates a screen that is observed by a user not having the highest ability level. Thus, the screen received by the user of the screen of FIGURE 7 includes groups 702, 704 and 708 whose objects are not modifiable. By way of example, group 702 includes an object reserved for displaying a corporate logo while group 704 includes an object of displaying a corporate name. Group 708

includes at least one object that includes departmental identifiers. Similarly, group 716 includes an object for displaying a banner or advertisement that may not be modified by the user of the screen illustrated in FIGURE 7.

5 The objects of group 712, however, are modifiable by the user of the screen shown in FIGURE 7. For the example herein, the objects of group 712 are for storing the actual time or expense entries. Moreover, the actual arrangement of the columns and rows of group 712 are modifiable. Thus,
10 based upon user selection, rows may be displayed as columns or vice versa. Additionally, the actual names given to these rows or columns are modifiable. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the screen is initially received by the user with a set of default names and values. Then, for each
15 row or column, the user may activate a pull down menu to select from one of a group of alternate names. In an alternative embodiment of the invention, the user may also type in a name if one of the alternative names does satisfy the user's requirements. For example, a row labeled as
20 "entertainment" may have alternate names including "dining", "alcohol", or "sporting events". In the alternate embodiment of the invention, the user may choose to type a label that does not exist such as "Golfing Fees" if, for example, the user entertains clients on the golf courses.

25 The TKET server 700 supports fully customizable GUI screens, which are the presentation, made to the user when requesting time entries and/or expense information. Each

time entry typically includes at least five components: (1) an identity, e.g., the user's identity; (2) a corresponding date or date range for the time entry; (3) the duration of time for the time entry, or alternately starting and stopping times for the time entry; (4) elements of the time entry, e.g., project code, project sub-code(s), time categories and subcategories, etc., and (5) comments regarding the time entry. In the described embodiment, even the name, size and arrangement of the comments field (object) is configurable by the user. As may be seen from examining group 712 in FIGURE 7, the top row of object titles represent the default settings that are provided by a higher level user while the dashed objects below the top row of object titles represent, more generally, that a pull down menu may used to allow the user to select from a list of object names for each object.

The chart of FIGURE 7 illustrates, therefore, a time entry GUI screen session for an employee having the lowest ability level/role for defining the screen display parameters. The objects of group 712 may be arranged by the user in any order or may even be renamed by the user.

FIGURE 8 is an illustration of a series of GUI screen screens that collectively illustrate a concept of users having differing and relative levels of atomic abilities for modifying the contents and arrangement of GUI screen screens according to one embodiment of the invention. Referring now to FIGURE 8, each of the three GUI screen screens contains five rows and one column of objects. In the first GUI screen

810, it may be seen that all five objects 811 through 815 are highlighted (as indicated by the box around the object) to indicate that each of the objects may be modified. The GUI screen of FIGURE 8 is one that is under the control of a TKET server administrator having the highest level of ability to modify the objects within the screen. Accordingly, all five objects are modifiable by the user (administrator). An access list stored within the TKET server defines the access level of the user. From the stored access information, the TKET server determines that all five rows are modifiable by the user to whom the screen 810 is to be transmitted. Accordingly, each of the five objects is sent in a format to enable the receiving user to make modifications.

The screen shown at 820 shows the same five objects 811 through 815 of screen 810 but that only objects 812 through 815 are highlighted. That object 811 is not highlighted indicates that the user of screen 820 has a lower ability level and, more specifically, cannot modify the display the content of object 811. In general, if object 811 represents a value or symbol that the administrator does not want its lower level users to modify, then the contents of that object appear for all of the lower ability level users.

The screen shown at 830 also includes the same five objects but only objects 813 through 815 are highlighted illustrating that the user of screen 830 may not modify objects 811 and 812. While object 811 was made un-modifiable for both of the lower ability users of screens 820 and 830,

the user of screen 820 made object 812 un-modifiable for the user of screen 830. While not explicitly shown in FIGURE 8, it should be understood that there might well be additional screens that represent additional lower ability users. For example, the user of screen 830 may represent a company. In such a case, each of the lower ability screens would relate to organizational units of the company. No particular limit as to the number of ability levels is intended by the illustration of FIGURE 8, which includes only three ability levels.

Continuing to refer to FIGURE 8, it may be seen that a reporter 840 is coupled to receive each of the GUI screen screens 810, 820 and 830 from the user terminals displaying them. A reporter may be any type of device that is for storing or displaying information of the type being supported on each of the GUI screen screens. By way of example, if the system of FIGURE 8 relates to time entry, the reporter may be a terminal and screen of a supervisor that is monitoring the time entries of each of the users of the three GUI screen screens 810, 820 and 830. Alternatively, the reporter may be a report generating routine stored within TKET server 102 (of FIGURE 1, for example) and executed by a processor within TKET server 102.

While the example of FIGURE 8 includes an illustration of how objects may be changed, it is to be understood that a user also may be allowed by a higher ability level user (e.g., a manager or an administrator) to change other

features of the GUI screen including color, font type, etc. Moreover, as mentioned before with respect to FIGURE 7, even the lowest ability level user has the capacity to rename objects. Thus, for a reporter 840 to be able to meaningfully
5 monitor the time keeping and expense tracking of the user, a database or table is needed to map the changes made by the user from the default settings provided to him.

The database or table thus enables the reporter to analyze numbers and add values from different users having
10 different names but representing the same basic parameter. For example, one user may track a term named "Hourly value" while another user tracks a term name "Client cost" wherein both numbers represent the amount that the client or project is to be charged for the contract employees time and effort.
15 Thus, if the mapping of object names is found within database 216 of FIGURE 2, for example, reporter 840 must communicate with database 216 to properly generate the time and expense tracking reports.

FIGURE 9 is a flow chart that illustrates a method
20 performed by a TKET server for setting GUI screen preferences for a user. First, the TKET server receives and establishes a connection with a user and determines the user ID (step 904). As was shown in FIGURE 1, the connection may comprise a path through any one of the public switched telephone
25 networks, through a wireless network, through a local area network, through any one of the various internets or through any combination of these networks.

After the connections is established, the TKET server determines the user's role and associated abilities for defining and modifying objects of a GUI screen (step 908). For example, if the user role is that of an administrator, the TKET may allow the user to make any change from an original default screen that is desired (unless, of course, the TKET server operator chooses to make one or more objects fixed (e.g., a small logo inconspicuously displayed). Alternatively if the user is a lower ability level user relative to the administrator, then the TKET server must determine the objects that the user is allowed to modify or change.

Once the TKET server determines the user role and corresponding abilities, it provides the options to the user for making changes to the GUI screen page (step 912). As indicated before, these options are options for modifying GUI screen display parameters of a default page. In an alternate embodiment, however, a default page is not provided for the highest ability level user. For this embodiment, the highest level user (administrator) must define the layout of the GUI screen page. The default page of course is the page settings created by a user that is one ability level higher than the present user and includes the selections of all users that are at a higher ability level than the present user. In the case of the highest ability level user (e.g., an administrator), the GUI screen default page is created by the operator of the TKET server for the purpose of providing the

administrator a starting point for creating and defining his GUI screen page.

Thereafter, the TKET server receives the user's GUI screen page definitions (step 916). The definitions can be in the form of fixed data values, text (e.g., formulas for making calculations that are to be displayed), and row and column names, row and column arrangements.

After each GUI screen definition is received, the invention includes accepting and modifying the GUI screen definitions from the default value(s) (step 920). This step includes storing the received GUI screen definitions with respect to the user ID. After each GUI screen definition is received, the invention includes determining whether the user is through making changes and defining his GUI screen or whether to present the GUI screen modification options to the user once again to receive more changes (step 924). For example, the TKET server may transmit a signal asking the user if he has more changes to make. Based upon the response, either step 912 is repeated or the inventive method of FIGURE 9 is complete.

Each of the above steps for creating a GUI screen page may be performed multiple times to create multiple GUI screen pages. For example, a user realizing that he will want to access the GUI screen page from two different terminals, each having significantly different data handling capacity, may want to define a GUI screen page for each of the two terminals. Accordingly, when the user logs into the GUI

screen server, he is able to select the desired GUI screen page.

FIGURE 10 is a flow chart illustrating a method for generating a GUI screen page to a user and for receiving data inputs from the user for storing and processing. Initially, when the user logs in, the TKET server examines the user ID so that it may determine the necessary information for generating a GUI screen page to the user (step 1004). Thereafter, the TKET server determines the group IDs and memberships that correspond to the user ID received from the user (step 1008).

As a part of determining how to set up a GUI screen page, the invention includes determining what type of communication channel is to be used to transmit the created GUI screen page (step 1012). For example, this step includes determining whether the GUI screen page is to be transmitted via wireless data link, through a low bandwidth serial line by way of a modem such as a typical 56K byte/sec desktop computer modem, or through high speed serial digital communication link utilizing a T1 or T3 line. More generally, this step includes determining the data throughput capacity of the data link for slowest known data link between the user terminal and the TKET server.

Knowing the data throughput capacity by determining the type of communication channel is important for determining what features to include in the page for transmission to the user. One part of determining data throughput capacity of

the data link is determining what the appropriate protocol for generating and transmitting the page should be. For example, hypertext markup language (HTML) is appropriate for a full GUI screen page being transmitted to a desktop terminal. Similarly, hand held device markup language (HDML) is appropriate for PDAs and other hand held devices while wireless application protocol (WAP) is appropriate of wireless devices or terminals.

Finally, in order to determine the characteristics of the GUI screen page that is to be created, the TKET determines the terminal type (step 1016). For example, if the terminal type is a PDA, its capacity for receiving GUI screen displays having color information will likely be notably lower than the capacity of a desktop computer. Similarly, if the PDA is to receive the GUI screen page over a wireless link, then the amount of information that may be transmitted must be reduced even further. Accordingly, a simpler GUI screen page should be created.

In addition to the above steps of analyzing the system parameters that affect how much information may be used to form a GUI screen page for transmission to the terminal, the inventive method includes determining what user profiles have been previously defined for the user. Thus, the invention includes obtaining the user profiles that, in the preferred embodiment, are stored in a database and may be accessed by the user ID (step 1020). Additionally, besides determining what the defined objects are for the user and how they should

be arranged on a GUI screen page, the data content of the objects must be retrieved so that the GUI screen page may be populated with the user's data (step 1024).

At this point, the TKET server has determined the
5 necessary information for building the GUI screen page. Thus, the next steps include building the GUI screen page (step 1028), transmitting it to the user (step 1032), receiving data entries from the user for some of the various objects of the GUI screen page (step 1036), and storing the
10 data in a database (step 1040).

The above listed method steps for creating a GUI screen page according to network and user selected parameters may be practiced in one of several different manners. For example, in the described embodiment, the TKET server determines the
15 type of GUI screen page that should be built for transmission to the user based upon transmission channel and terminal capacities. For this embodiment, the TKET server analyzes a user terminal ID to determine type of terminal. The user ID may be selected and entered by the user or it may be embedded
20 in a set of setup signals transmitted by the terminal.

With respect to the transmission channel, TKET server analyzes the source of the incoming communication link. By way of example, if the communication link is received by the TKET server from a mobile switching center of a wireless
25 network, then the TKET server determines that a wireless communication link is included in the communication path. In the described embodiment, the TKET server maintains a list of

prefix numbers that identify the mobile switching centers. The list of numbers and their originating sources may be operated in a manner similar a telecommunication network service control point.

5 In an alternate embodiment of the invention, the first time a user establishes a link to a TKET server for a session, the server merely sends a signal to the terminal to prompt it to generate an immediate response in order to measure a response time. By measuring the response time, the
10 TKET server is able to roughly determine data transport capacity through the established communication link for that session. Accordingly, it is at least partially from this approximation that the TKET server selects the size and complexity of the GUI screen page that it builds for
15 transmission to the user terminal.

In yet another embodiment of the invention, the TKET server initially selects one of a plurality GUI screen formats according to terminal type. Thereafter, GUI screen elements are implied according to the communication channel
20 performance. For example, if the select GUI screen that corresponds to terminal type includes color information, but the communication channel response time does not allow for color information to be transmitted without incurring a delay beyond a specified amount, the TKET server may create an
25 implied GUI screen that does not include color information. Thus, as may be seen, the invention includes determining the complexity of the GUI screen that is to be built not only by

operator selection, but also by system capabilities or performance.

The actual parameters that are to be selected or discarded for those embodiments in which a full set of GUI screen display signals is not to be generated by the TKET server makes the determination may readily be modified according to implementation of the inventive methods herein. In general however, they include decisions about whether to transmit color information, whether to transmit graphical symbols, logos and designs or even font information, whether to transmit specified advertisements, and whether to transmit certain arrangement information.

FIGURE 11 is a functional block diagram illustrating a TKET server in communication with a user terminal according to an alternate embodiment of the invention. Referring now to FIGURE 11, it may be seen that a TKET server 1100 is in communication with a user terminal having a display screen 1104. As may be seen from viewing screen 1104, three URLs representing different display options from which the user may choose are being displayed. Each display option represents different display nodes.

First, option 1108 labeled "Full" is for enabling the user to select a full GUI screen display node. Option 1112 is for enabling the user to select a reduced GUI screen display while option 1116 is for allowing the user to select a minimum display. The user selection is then transmitted by the user terminal in a user selection signal 1120 that is

transmitted to TKET server 1100. A display module 1124 within TKET server 1100 is operable to receive signal 1120 and to generate display signals to create a GUI screen display responsive thereto.

5 While the example of FIGURE 11 illustrates the user being given URLs to select GUI screen display signal characteristics being transmitted by the TKET server, other approaches may be employed. More specifically, the URLs are used to cause the communication link to establish a
10 communication link to an internet address. The TKET server, utilizes generates GUI screen display signals having characteristics that correspond to the URL. Thus, for the example of FIGURE 11, because three URL addresses are shown, the TKET server has at least three different sets of URL
15 signal display characteristics to generate responsive thereto. In an alternate embodiment of the invention, however, a GUI screen display may prompt the user to select from a plurality of display characteristics. The user choice is then transmitted to the TKET server for it to generate GUI
20 screen display signals having characteristics that are responsive thereto.

In one embodiment of the invention, each of the options presented to the user on screen 1104 is one that triggers a different URL which causes signal 1120 to be transmitted to
25 different destinations. In another embodiment of the invention, each of the choices is merely identified and reflected within signal 1120. Accordingly, display module

1124 extracts the selected choice from signal 1120 and generates the display signals to create a GUI screen that is responsive thereto.

FIGURE 12 is a table illustrating a method within a TKET server for generating a GUI screen display at a remote terminal according to one embodiment of the invention. In the described embodiment, the display module of TKET server 102 analyzes the terminal type to select from one of at least four different display types. For example, as is shown in column 1204, desktop computers and laptop computers receive a set of display signals for generating a full GUI screen display. In other words, a fully defined GUI screen display is generated at the remote terminal responsive to a set of signals that cause such a display being received by the remote terminal and transmitted by the TKET server. Column 1208, however, illustrates a reduced set of display signals that might be transmitted to what is being referred to herein as a mini laptop. A mini laptop, as defined herein, is a device that, in terms of data storage and processing capacity, is somewhere between a PDA such as a Palm Pilot® and a laptop computer. Many companies are now starting to produce very powerful PDA's that contain or communication transceivers capable of supporting reasonably high data throughput rates but that do not provide the power and speed of a modern laptop.

Column 1212 illustrates that for certain types of terminals, such as a PDA, a minimal set of display signals

are to be transmitted thereby resulting in the user terminal displaying a minimal GUI screen display. For example, if the user terminal is a wireless PDA, then a set of display signals that would generate a minimal GUI screen display are transmitted by the display module of the TKET server. Finally, if the terminal is merely a telephone having a very limited display capacity, as is shown in column 1216, the display signals may comprise little more than text and control signals for the text. Alternatively, if the user terminal is a telephonic device, the "display signals" may comprise nothing more than voice information generated by an IVR. Alternatively, the display signals for phones might be a combination of text and voice signals.

For each of these types of devices, there are multiple ways that the display module and/or other modules within the TKET server 102, of FIGURE 1 for example, may determine the type of user terminal. The protocol being used by the terminal in establishing a communication link with the TKET server can be very revealing as to the type of terminal.

For example, if TKET server 102 of FIGURE 1 analyzes a received signal to determine whether the remote user terminal is using an HTML, an HDML or a WAP protocol for communicating. If the terminal is using HTML, then it probably is a device having the capability of a desktop, a laptop or other similar computer. If the protocol is a WAP protocol, then the TKET server may determine that the communication path includes a wireless link. If the protocol

is an HTML protocol, the TKET server may determine that the backup user terminal is a PDA.

FIGURE 13 is a table illustrating a method for determining whether to generate a set of signals for displaying either a full, reduced or minimal GUI screen display based upon communication path characteristics according to one aspect of the present invention. Referring now to the exemplary system described FIGURE 13, it is seen that one of at least three different display modes of full, reduced and minimal are illustrated in columns 1304, 1308 and 1312, respectively. It should be understood the invention includes having different numbers of display nodes. Additionally, rows 1316, 1320 and 1324 illustrate different communication path characteristics that influence the display mode or type of GUI screen display screen that is generated by the TKET server.

Examining row 1316, if the communication link is an integrated services digital network (ISDN), a T1, a new generation wireless (for example, 3G) communication link or if the communication link is transceived by a modem having a modem bit rate that equals or exceeds 56K, then the TKET server generates a full GUI screen display. Alternatively, if the user terminal modem is slower than a 56K modem or a wireless communication link that is older than a 3G wireless communication link, then the TKET server generates a reduced GUI screen display. Alternatively, if the wireless communication link includes transmission from a satellite

system, the known latencies associated with satellite transmissions as well as the expense for a satellite link prompts the TKET server to transmit a minimal set of display signals that will prompt the receiving user terminal to
5 generate a minimal GUI screen display.

Referring now to row 1320, it may be seen that the number of gateways can also influence whether a full, reduced or minimal set of display signals are transmitted for the generation of the GUI screen display screen. In one
10 embodiment of the present invention, if the display signals have a communication path that includes only a number of gateways that is less than a defined number "A", then a full GUI screen display is transmitted unless there is a different reason for reducing the magnitude of the GUI screen display
15 screen. However, if the number of gateways is within a range, by way of example, between and including the numbers A and B, then a reduced set of signals are transmitted to create a reduced GUI screen display. Finally, if the number of gateways exceeds the number B, then a minimal set of
20 display signals are transmitted to create a minimal GUI screen display. In one described embodiment, A is set equal to one and B is set equal to three.

Row 1324 illustrates that geography may also be used to determine whether to transmit a full, reduced or minimal set
25 of display signals to create corresponding GUI screen display screens. For example, if the display signals are being transmitted through the various networks to a geographic

location that is within the North American continent, then a full set of display signals is transmitted. If, on the other hand, the signals are being transmitted either to Central America, South America or Europe, then a reduced set of display signals are transmitted to create a reduced GUI screen display screen. Finally, for all other locations, by way of example, the Far East, the Middle East or Australia or New Zealand, then a minimal set of display signals to create a minimal GUI screen display screen are transmitted. In summary, therefore, the table of FIGURE 13 illustrates that the type of communication networks, the number of gateways, and the geographic location of the receiver or user are all significant parameters in determining whether to transmit a full, reduced or minimal set of display signals to create the corresponding full, reduced or minimal GUI screen display screens in a preferred embodiment of the invention. It is understood, of course that these geographic restrictions are exemplary. Moreover, even if there are actual restrictions today, inappropriately in data transportation technology will lead to different geographic constraint parameters.

FIGURE 14 is a flow chart that illustrates a method according to the present invention. Referring now to FIGURE 14, the method may be explained in view of the various networks illustrated in FIGURE 1. For the present method, TKET server 102 is operable to receive calls that originate from landline phones, by way of example, phone 124 coupled to a telephone network 106, and calls that originate from a

wireless terminal, e.g. wireless terminal 120, 121, or 122, in a wireless network 110. Each of these calls, in the described embodiment, are transmitted through a gateway device similar to gateway device 108 of FIGURE 1 where they are converted from an original form (e.g., analog, time division multiple access (TDMA) code division multiple access (CDMA) and put into an IP packet format to be transmitted through the internet 104 directly to TKET server 102.

In the described example, TKET server 102 is coupled to communicate with an integrated voice response unit 138. Accordingly, when TKET server 102 receives data packets from internet 104 that originated from a phone, by way of example, telephone 124, or wireless terminal 120, TKET server 102 prompts IVR 138 to play a request for an ID. IVR 138 either produces that voice request in a digitized form or analog form. If it is produced in an analog form, TKET server 102 is operable to convert the analog signal to digital and to transmit it over the internet 104 through the corresponding gateway 108 or 112 to the telephone 124 or wireless terminal 120. According to the type of system, the signal is eventually converted to an analog signal for playing through a phone speaker. Thus, the initial message generated by IVR 138 is to prompt the user to state or enter his ID (step 1402).

Thereafter, through the network and various conversions described above, TKET server 102 receives and stores the response (step 1404). The manner of receiving and storing

responses from IVRs is known. Thereafter, the TKET server prompts the IVR to play a message to prompt the user to select either start or stop (step 1406). The response is then stored (step 1408). Additionally, TKET server prompts the IVR to request an account code, which is then played and transmitted to the user (step 1410). Again, the response is stored (step 1412).

As may be seen from examining the method of FIGURE 14, the invention includes a TKET server that is coupled to an IVR to prompt the IVR to play select messages. The select messages are then placed into a digital form, transmitted in data packets through the internet and then converted by a gateway into a format that is appropriate for the telephone network through which they are to be transmitted. Thereafter, the converted signals are transmitted through a telephone network to the destination user terminal telephone.

In an alternate embodiment of the invention, many of the computer instructions that, upon execution, result in the method steps being performed, may also be implemented within a telecommunication switch. For this embodiment, the switch itself is coupled to the IVR to generate the messages. The computer instructions stored within the switch would then prompt the IVR to request an ID, request the user to select between start and stop, and to request the IVR to enter a message to request the user to enter an account code, and finally to store each of the responses as shown in steps 1404 through 1412. An additional step, however, is that the

switch must generate and transmit a message to the TKET server containing the user ID, the start/stop selection, and the account code at a minimal so that the TKET server may start or stop tracking time as is appropriate. Thus, step 5 1414 is indicated as optional depending on what device performs the inventive method.

If the inventive method is performed by a telecommunication switch, then, in the preferred embodiment, the generated message is formed using an HTTP protocol and is 10 transmitted over the internet.

FIGURE 15 is a flow chart illustrating an inventive method for receiving time tracking signals from a telecommunication switch according to a preferred embodiment of the invention. Referring now to FIGURE 15, the method 15 includes receiving the message (step 1502). As described before, in the preferred embodiment of the invention, the message is received using an IP protocol. The TKET server then extracts the user ID (step 1504), extracts the account code (step 1506), and extracts the start/stop status (step 20 1508). Thereafter, the TKET server stores the time entry event that is defined by the extracted signals from steps 1504 through 1508 (step 1510). Thus, in relation to an account code, the user ID is stored along with a start/stop status. The TKET server also determines the total amount of 25 time that the user entered for the given account code.

In addition to extracting the account code, start or stop status and the user ID, the TKET server evaluates

whether additional information is required. If additional information is required, then it generates a GUI screen display signal to request information according to terminal type (step 1512). For example, if the terminal type is a telephone, then the display signals will comprise little more than text. If the terminal is a desktop or lap top computer, then the TKET server will generate a set of display signals to cause the user terminal to generate a full GUI screen to request additional information.

FIGURE 14 is a functional block diagram illustrating the circuitry within a time keeping and expense entry server according to one embodiment of the present invention. As may be seen, a TKET server 1400 includes a processor 1404, a memory 1408, a temporary memory 1412, and a bus controller 1416, each of which is connected to a bus 1420. Memory 1408 is formed of a hard drive while temporary memory 1412 is formed of random access memory. In general, memory 1408 is for storing computer instructions that define the operational logic of the server 1400 as described herein this application with particular reference to the illustrated methods and processors. Thus, processor 1404 receives the computer instructions by way of bus 1420 and executes them. The processor, as needed, temporarily stores data, by way of bus 1420, within temporarily memory 1412. The processor may be any known type of processor. While the permanent memory in the described embodiment is a hard drive, any type of memory

capable of retaining information through power cycles may be used.

The entire server, as well as the modules described in this application is formed logically by the processor's execution of the stored computer instructions. The server and/or modules may, in alternate embodiments, be implemented by application specific integrated circuits.

As may also be seen, a network interface 1424 is connected to the controller 1416 to enable the server 1400 to communicate with other external devices.

FIGURE 16 is a functional block diagram illustrating the circuitry within a time keeping and expense entry server according to one embodiment of the present invention. As may be seen, a TKET server 1600 includes a processor 1604, a memory 1608, a temporary memory 1612, and a bus controller 1616, each of which is connected to a bus 1620. Memory 1608 is formed of a hard drive while temporary memory 1612 is formed of random access memory. In general, memory 1608 is for storing computer instructions that define the operational logic of the server 1600 as described herein this application with particular reference to the illustrated methods and processors. Thus, processor 1604 receives the computer instructions by way of bus 1620 and executes them. The processor, as needed, temporarily stores data, by way of bus 1620, within temporary memory 1612. The processor may be any known type of processor. While the permanent memory in the described embodiment is a hard drive, any type of memory

capable of retaining information through power cycles may be used. As may also be seen, a network interface 1624 is connected to the controller 1616 to enable the server 1600 to communicate with other external devices.

5 The modules described in this application are formed logically by the processor's execution of the stored computer instructions. The server and/or modules may, in alternate embodiments, be implemented by application specific integrated circuits or other known circuit design approaches
10 made to implement a specified logic design.

 The invention disclosed herein is susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms. Specific embodiments therefor have been shown by way of example in the drawings and detailed description. It should be understood, however,
15 that the drawings and detailed description. It should be understood, however, that the drawings and detailed description thereto are not intended to limit the invention to the particular form disclosed, but on the contrary, the invention is to cover all modifications, equivalents and
20 alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the claims.